proposition to place at the discretion of the Exceptive feet millions of college of many such as decisive reversal of their policy in regard to Cuba, Mexico, or Central America may bring us into collision with England, France, or Spain, or with all combined.

"In the mean time, Congress, adjourning on the dose not be a place which the street of the Constitution, the truth of history; and has been add is gointo collision with England, France, or Spain, or with all combined.

"In the mean time, Congress, adjourning on this the sense and attention or with all combined.

"In the mean time, Congress, adjourning on this countries of the sense and attention of the fourth of March, does not negative meet again till the first Monday in December next, should endeaver frankly, but respectfully, to point with all its foreign responsibilities, will rest upon the Dreston to twenty-six, required to the congress, and its long vacuum of the foreign responsibilities, will rest upon the Dreston to twenty-six, required to make a disappointed to the bope of peaceful sed congress, and its long vacuum of the Breston that the bope of peaceful sed congress, and its long vacuum of the Breston to twenty-six, required to the congress of the ground the peaceful sed congress and attention which Governor Foots has bestowed upon the financial in the fourth of March, does not negative meet a should endeaver frankly, but respectfully, to point out certain inadvertencies and miscondaption into which we believe, with great defers and the constitution relating to the choice of Sepanors; but, unfortunately for his position on this question. It is due to the earnestness and attention which Governor Foots has bestowed upon the financial interpretation of the fourth of March, does not negative meet and its of the grain till the first Monday in December next.

During this long vacuum of the grounds the first manuer, in the article above referred to, that we should endeaver frankly, but respectfully, to whole weight of the Government, with all its foreign responsibilities, will rest upon this subject.

It is due to the carnetin upon this subject. It is due to the carnetin function which Governor Foots has bestowed upon the financial grounds and attention which Governor Foots has bestowed upon the financial grounds and itention which Governor Foots has bestowed upon the financial grounds and itention which Governor Foots has bestowed upon the financial gr

In characterizing this as a dangerous proposition, no reflection is inteded upon the mover, or their known opinions of the proper policy of this for them to have brought forward.

To us, who entertain very different views as

In the first place, its adoption would have constituted an anomaly in legislation, of which Government, the one or two cases of supposed precedent differing from it in the very material fact that they were based on existing exigencies, and not "on such exigencies as MAY arise" out of the relations of this country with the Powers of the earth, and which are no more likely to arise now than they have been during the last four years, within which not only no such extravagant appropriations have been deemed necessary by Congress, but the requisite appropriations for the support even of the Peuce Establishment of the country have in many instances been flatly refused, or reduced far below the actnal wants of the public service.

In the next place, as is most aptly ren by one of our contemporaries, (the Boston Journal.) the "Constitution has thrown around the public purse the most careful and jealous deences, to guard it from the discretionary use of official men; and last of all should the President, who is an executive officer, having nothing to do with the disbursement of the public moneys except the sanctioning of appropriation bills, as he does all other laws, be allowed to hold in his own hands any discretionary fund. The Constitution says no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appro-priations made by law; and enumerates the particular duties of Congress, by authority of which such appropriations are to be made. In voting money out of the treasury, a specific purpose is designated in the law; and nothing but an inevitable and stringent necessity will or ought to permit any departure from the established custom. No other reason can be assigned for this extraordinary measure just now than such as has existed since the foundation of our Government, and such as will continue to exist while the world stands-jealousy of foreign Powers, the rumors of uncertain wars, territorial acquisitions, or Governmental interferences, &c., which any nation, strong in its own integrity, and confident in its own strength, would allow to pass by like

The circumstances under which the proposition for this grant of money was presented to the House of Representatives were well calculated to excite distrost and alarm in all reasoning or reflecting minds. On the 93d of last month occurred in the Senate a brief but memoorable debate, which we had occasion to note at the time, in which Messrs. Mason, Cass, Underwood, and others took part, upon the relations of the Spanish territory of Cuba to the United States; which debate was made the subject of an elaborate article in a tract issued from the office of the Democratic Review, (published at New York.) in which the opinions advanced in the debate, that the United States is content that Cuba should for the present remain a colony of Spain, and that we will not interfere with it uness other Governments attempt to grasp or buy it, or until it has achieved its own independence, are ridiculed as "stale and worn-out doctrines;" whilst (says the reviewer,) "the whole race of statesmen who have thus far been in place are about to disappear before the flood of progress and improvement which they do not understand and eannot resist;" winding up this wholesale denunciation and proscription of political wisdom and experience in its own party with this very intelligible proposition: "Our people want Cuba and will have it; and it is idle for politicians to name the cases in which they will give their consent to its acquisition." This is, in brief, the logic of the modern Democracy, and the sustain this demonstration, the article of the proposition defeated in the House on Monday

"All around the horizon the tempest lowers over the United States, and not least among the legacies of the outgoing Executive to the incoming President is the sequel of this Cuban difficulty. It behooves us all to be prepared for extremities. The principal are to follow Cromwell in praying God and keeping our powder dry. "The sinews of War should not only be forthcoming, but in head, and then proscribe !" That is the question and how coming, but in hand; and we have bestowed on

the question of finances long and careful atten-"We are in favor of a credit of several millions being opened at the Treasury for the use of the next President in case of need. It is not much difference whether the amount placed at his or-

sure, and, after commending the frank disclosure in the body of the resolution, of the contingen-cies to which the money is to be applied, the same journal recapitulates as follows "the more prominent reasons why this fund of ten millions should be voted to the discretion of General

"First, then, our delicate relations with Spain and incidentally with England and France, on the Coning relations with Mexico; our intricate, per-Equestrian Statue of George Washington, the Father of the Republic, we have already notices and mortifying relations with England in Central America—to say nothing of the affairs of Haysi, or of the inviting field for an enlarged system of communication for the inviting field for an enlarged dent elect, from the day of his inauguration, all the skill, sagacity, tact, talent, courage, and distant redscriped the sacred tion. Secondly be will be made to be the settled Law upon the subject, there is an obvious propriety in our stating, somewhat more exactly than we have yet done, the grounds of the opinion upon which the Governor has made as national pleign.—
The most unperlant nature, however, of the week, the residual conditions and indeed the Thirpositive and decisive schedule than the milk-positive and decisive schedule than the milk-p pon the of Mr. President Fillmore's. In the third place, than that of bearing true testimony to the letter

for an extra session." In view of these disclosures, from collateral sources, of the ends for which these ten millions upon those who sustained it by their votes. With of dollars were desired by certain aspiring gentlemen to be put into the hands of the President, Government in its foreign intercourse, and of with the avowed purpose of placing these tran- for the formation of the Senate in the first inthe primary objects of good government generally, the proposition is a perfectly natural one Congress—without holding the mover of the tion, the Senators were divided into three clasproposition in Congress accountable for what ses; such choice is necessary when new States has been said out of doors in favor of the are first represented in the Senate; and such well of the constitutional powers of Congress scheme-is it possible to shut our eyes to the choice has ever been considered necessary to and the President of the United States as of extent of the dangers which, through the wise renew the six years' term, before the expiration the proper employment of those powers, the discretion of the House of Representatives in of such term, either from its first creation or from movement appears to be not unnatural merely, but entirely foreign to the spirit of the Constifabled Box have filled the confines of the earth as to the United States, by declining, omitting, than the consummation of the views of these or neglecting to choose a Senator at a proper no example is to be found in the history of this journalists might have shed, by kindling a general war, not upon this People only, but upon in the representation of any State in the Senate, nearly every nation with which we are now in it would thereby undertake, tacitly at least, by friendly intercourse?

From the Richmond Whig. Lifting the Curtain.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleson Mercury gives us a different reason for Mr. Hunter's declining a seat in the Cabinet from hat which has been rumored. His friends feared he would not be sufficiently proscriptive, and therefore got up a fire in the rear, by nomirating Mr. John S. Barbour! This may be sothough we are rather disposed to doubt it. Our belief is, that Mr. Hunter never had any serinomination of Mr. Barbour never looked farther than the placing that venerable and disinterested patriot in a position to command some fat subordinate post. Mr. Hunter is too prudent a man to jeopard his Presidential prospects by uniting his fortunes with an obscure New Hampshire Attorney-whose capacity for administration was unknown, and whose failure, judging by his antecedents, was highly probable.

The Mercury's correspondent gives us to un-derstand, that there is a good understanding beween the Fire-Eaters and Free-Soilers-and that they are ready to coalesce against their common enemies—the Union and Compromise nen of every shade. Messrs. " Foote & Co." are specially mentioned as persons to be excluded from all favor-and that "Co." as we understand it, embraces the Union Democracy of every section-Dickinson of New York, as well as obb of Georgia. We are not surprised at this ombination-it is a union of extremes-ulira pro-slavery men and ultra-abolitionist-both greeing in nothing but a common hatred of all nion men-and a common love for the spoils. They may succeed in organizing a coalition and taking possession of the Government .- but whether they will be able to command the confidence of the country and to conduct the administration of affairs, is a different question. We copy from the correspondent of the Mer-

enry-that some of the greens, who went off half-cocked, in denunciation of Dix & Co., may understand the cue, and prepare themselves to sing hosannalis to the Free-Soilers:

Mr. Hunter's positive declination has taken the President and his own personal friends (out of Virginia) entirely aback. Mr. Mason's name s now mentioned in connection with the State Department, as also that of Senator Dix of New York, one of the most eminent of the Van Buren polters in that State. Mr. Hunter's reasons for declining have been variously stated; but the truth is, it was predicated chiefly on two considerations: first, his personal disinclination to leave his seat and his position in the Senate: and secondly, the strong expostulations of his Virginia partizons, who thought that they could not spare him, and doubted his popularity as a Cabinet officer, because of his anti-proscriptive ideas. If he had gone in, Virginia would not have got her usual quantum of loaves and fishes, for which her appetite was enormous. It looks curious that while the whole country called on Hunter to accept, Virginia not only pulled him back, but got up a fire in his rear, by recommending Mr. Barbour. Mr. Hunter's own nice sensibility must have been wounded by this de-monstration, of which the least that is said the better. Jefferson Davis, it is now supposed. way in which it deals with every thing that is most respectable in its own ranks. And, purther State Rights party, they cannot insist on his Review, arrives at the following conclusions, re- of honesty or propriety, object to the selection markably consistent, in their substance, with the of any man who has cordially and honestly co-

proscribe?" That is the question, and, howswer. In the stern State-Rights principles of Gen. Pierce, we have a guaranty of the soundness of his Administration on points most vital

The Vacancy in a Senatorial seat from

We comply with cheerfulness with the request of the Governor of the State of Missis-"Card" accompanying it, which will be found in another page of this paper, setting forth his views regarding the Executive Appointment of a Senator at the commencement of a regular term of six years to serve a portion of such

been induced by a casual suggestion by us of what we understood to be the settled Law upon

en by the Legislature thereof for six years." This is the provision for constituting the Senate of the United States, by supplying two Senators for each State, to serve for six years. Such tion, the Senators were divided into three clasplorable evils could the opening of Pandora's fail to perform its duty to its own State, as well time, so as to leave an interval or interregnum

> n the last clause of the fifth article, "that no state without its consent, shall be deprived of ts equal suffrage in the Senate." The only made and manner of avoiding such riolation of the Constitution, and injury to the State, is by previously choosing a Senator by the Legislature. Without such previous election by the Legislatures the Senate would not ing question involved, if there be anything, either have been in existence on the 4th of March, in the phraseology of the Constitution or in the 1789, to begin the Government under the Constitution; by such previous election new States are provided with representatives in the Senate as soon as admitted into the Union; and by ner, and without that cautious examination of such previous election the continued organiza- adjudged cases which would have been so desiration and integrity of the Senate has been pre-

served from the beginning of the Government;

and, we sincerely trust, will continue to be un-

such dereliction of duty, to deprive the State

of its equal suffrage in the Senate, in palpable

violation of the Constitution, which declares,

and, we sincerely trust, will continue to be untit the end of time.

By adducing a few isolated cases, and those
being not only exceptions to, but violations of the
rule, the Governor has brought forward strong testimony to prove and confirm the rule, and ernment under the Constitution. For, while all nitting to appoint in such cases by the State Executives, are diametrically opposed to the views of his Excellency, he has been able to which Gov. Foote's present views were supparty, having then a majority of three in the after to result.

Senate over the Jeffersonian Republicans; the You speak of six years.

The Governor, and those who side with him now on this question, will find that in the cases since occurring in the Senate, of which only two are noticed, his views were conclusively reversed by the reports of the committees to Lanman, of Connecticut, they will find themselves opposed by the following distinguished statesmen, many of whom have since passed rom the stage of life, viz : Messrs. Barton. Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Ruggles, Smith, Tazewell, Van Buren, Van arose in the case of Lanman, npon which you Dyke and Williams.

It will be perceived that both the Senators In the second of the solitary cases that have occurred since the period above referred to, a report was made by the distinguished jurist, Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, in which he states, in speaking of the decision made in the case of James Lanman, as follows:

better. Jefferson Davis, it is now supposed, will be in the Cabinet. After the signal mark of confidence shown by General Pierce towards the State Rights party, they cannot insist on his second choice being made from their ranks for the Premiership. Nor can they, with any show of honesty or propriety, object to the selection of any man who has cordially and honestly coperated in the campaign, irrespective of past differences.

"As Soule well said when one of the Compromise Unionists was beseeching him to join in denouncing the Northern antagonists of the

The principle here declared is plain, simple, and easily understood, viz: that the time of the expiration of a regular Senatorial term is always a thing certain and in view; and the duty of the Legislature, and of that authority alone, under the Constitution, to provide by choosing a Senator for the ensuing successive term of six years, cannot be evaded without a violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the State con-

der be five millions or ten millions; and out of the abundant surplus on hand over the estimated expenditure, it will be better to make ample provision for contingencies than to have the Executive without money at a critical moment."

weapons in our defence. If we had confidence in Gen. Pierce before the election, what has he done to forfeit it? Certainly not in his first and yet only choice of a Secretary of State. Therefore beseech our friends not to raise up men of the Executive thereof may make temporate of knocking them down."

by the second clause of the third section of article one of the Constitution, which declares increased more rapidly than at any former period. The general prosperity of the country, with an entire without money at a critical moment."

for besearch our friends not to raise up men of straw for the purpose of knocking them down.

In a preceding part of the article, the Review-fer had yet, more explicitly unweiled the purpose of knocking them down.

Democracy: as follows:

"It is said that during the late Presidential amounts, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the happy and well-timed repartee:

"It is said that during the late Presidential amounts, the particle spirits of the country, who are the men of the future, will not lag be hind Manifest Duly and Destiny in reference to the waters, and islands, and islameses of the Golf of Mexico."

A yet more remarkable coincidence than the processing of the "Democratic Review" is the conspicuous publication, in a leading Democratic paper in the city of New York on Senday, the 10th of this month, (the day preceding that of the vote upon the question in the House of Rev.

House, (a few days sacilier than the vote upon the question in the House of Rev. Ampshire and the tengion just mentioned ways which followed this repartee secured him from nearly gleen the first to advise the ment of having been the first to advise the ment of the first o

pointment until the next meeting of the Legispointment until the next later, which shall then fill such vacancy." It may also be stated, by way of enforcing the irresistible conclusion here arrived at, that, instead of the Senate of the United States being sippi, by giving due space to the letter, and the composed of two Senators from each State, stitution, by making temporary appointments for a part of the six years.

Letter from Gov. Foote.

Jackson (Miss.) Jan. 12 1853. To Messrs. Gales & Seaton : GENTLEMEN :- In the Intelligencer of the 31st you, in a very pointed and emphatic manner call in question my power as Governor of the State of Mississippi, to supply by Executive appointment the vacancy which will arise in the Senatorial representation of said State on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of Senator Brooke's term. You employ, in the article referred to, the following strong language: "It is true that the term of one of the Senators from Mississippi will expire in March next, but

was apprized at its last session of this prospec-tive vacancy, and either refused to elect a new Senator or failed in the effort to do so. Under these circumstances the Governor has no power over the appointment, as he can only fill a vaover the appointment, as he can only fill a va-cancy incidentally, occurring. A case directly in point was settled twenty-seven years ago, by the Senate itself, when disregarding several precedents, (heing cases in which no objection had been reised.) it refused to recognize the commission, commencing with a regular term, which was granted to Mr. 6 seman by the Gov-ernor of Connecticut. This judgment, given against an Executive appointment which was perhaps entitled to greater weight from its having been made in pursuance of the statute law of Connecticut, has stood until the present day. We presume, therefore that Mississippi will reain unrepresented in one of her Senatorial chairs until the Legislature shall elect a person o fill it; and in this respect she will be in the same endition as North Carolina, whose Legislature has in like manner failed to choose a Senator to occupy one of her sents that will become vacant n the 4th of March next."

er a deliberate examination of the whole subect, I have not been able to concur in the view expressed by you in the extract quoted, and I n not without the hope that you, after a somehat more careful scrutiny of the clause of the Constitution referred to, and of the decided cases, may at least find reason todoubt to some extent he opinion to which you have g'en announcement. It may be that the framers of the Constitation intended to limit the appointing power of the State Executives to cases of Senatorial vacancy "incidentally occurring," and I am perfectly aware that this opinion was formally set forth in the report of Mr. Grundy, during the special seasession of 1837, in the case of Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas. But I have indeed been singularly unfortunate in the conclusion which I have felt constrained to adopt touching the grave and interestthe view incidentally held forth by him in a report which was evidenly drawn up in a very hasty manble. Mr. Grundy, it will be seen, bases his opiaion aeawedly upon the celebrated Lauman case,

Allow me to say, with great respect, that, af-

the regularly established practice of the Gov. at the end of a term of six years were uniformly allowed to take their seats without opposition the hundreds of other cases of previous appoint- from any quarter for more than the third of a cenments by the Legislatures, and of declining or tury after the General Constitution went into eperation; and if there be in fact nothing in the in subsequent cases, to militate against the plain iduce but five cases in their favor, and in only language of the Constitution, I should hope that one of these was there any question or point it may not be yet too late to rescue that sacred made in the Senate; and that was in the case instrument from a misconstruction which would of Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut, in 1801, in appear to have arisen chiefly through the influ-

and that case turns out to be really one affirmative

You speak of the commission of Mr. Lapman latter of whom denied, by their vote, that the as one "commencing with a regular term." You Governor had any right or power to make an appointment of a Senotor for any portion of a decision adverse to Mr. Lanman was actually erm to supply the omission of the Legislature rendered upon the ground that the commission to chose in proper time a Senator for a term of given him by the Governor of Connecticut did month of February preceding. The reason of such a decision is obvious: it is always at least honorable legislation has induced. possible that an election by the Legislature may take place before the vacancy shall in point of whom they were referred and by the votes of fact have occurred; and, whilst this is the state the Senute. In the first of these, that of James of things, the Legislature must be looked to alone for such action as will prevent the vacancy from occurring during its recess, so as to make it ne-

cessary that the Executive should appoint. You will not fail to observe, gentlemen, that I have not contemplated the doing more in the Eaton, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of case of the Senatorial vacancy which is about to Maine, Holmes of Mississippi, Jackson, King of Alabana, Lloyd of Maryland, Macon, Marks,

Seem so strongly to rely.
Yo say that you "presume that Mississippi from the State of Mississippi then in the Sen-ate went, with the other distinguished statesmen above named, directly against the views of the present Governor of that State on this subject. fess that certain recent indications have rather tended to awaken some uncosiness in my own mind as to the ultimate result. But I shall ever regard the constitutional right to appoint as free from all reasonable doubt; and if the matter were

I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant, H. S. FOOTE. [The "Card" above referred to has already been published in this paper.]

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN: The total aggregate of Cotton imported into Great Britain from the United States during the cerned.

There is in this principle no room for chance, or the happening of a vacancy, as contemplated by the second clause of the third section of ar-

The Financial Condition of the State.

The State of Mississippi is, we regret to learn at present in a very awkward position. Its treasury is empty; a portion of its people appear wilng to give up aff idea of preserving its credit; and a part of its press seem anxious to avoid the question of how that credit can be restored, lest any agitation of the public mind may interrupt the quiet serenity that now promises to mere spoilsmen so long a grasp of public honors and of offices. The sinking fund, so improperly appropriated by the State last year to pay its ordinary expenses, has at length been exhausted: and the State Treasurer has at last to guard only "a heggarly array of empty boxes." ing fund was composed of a portion of the mones paid in by bondholders as a premium, at the time the latter bought the bonds to which the Sta'e had pledged her faith. So fair then stood the eredit of Mississippi, that about \$200,000 were paid in cash into her treasury, over and above the face of the Bonds. It was directed to be reserved as the commencement of a sinking fund for their redemption.

Three or four years since, Mississippi had a large surplus in her treasury: considerably over half a million, if we recollect aright. The Legislature, though always acknowledging the lia-bility of the State-constitutional, legal and it is equally true that the Legislature of that State moral-to pay the Planters' Bank Bonds, declined to pay the interest thereon; and as if to afford encouragement to the spirit of repudiation, and to take away the continually recurring incentive to honesty, that a surplus in the treasary always presented, the Legislature ordered \$200,000 of the surplus to be distributed back to the counties of the State, and the taxes of the people to be diminished one-half. If the Legislature had desired to force the State into a re-possibilition of her bonds, to drain her treasury and impoverish her coffers, so that she could not pay debts without onerous taxation, that body would have adopted no other means than it did.

Even in this distribution of the surplus, there

was a method in the legislative madness that almost provokes a smile. The counties had heen taxed according to the real and personal operty contained therein; the taxes were restributed back according to the population !-From Adams county, the State bad gathered ome \$15,000 a year; to her, it gave back \$8500; from Tishomingo and Tippah, it had gathered about \$8500, and it gave back \$31,000. These are stronge facts, but they are facts, nevertheless. The State drew money from one set of counties, and gave it away to another set; as if to give the last named set an excuse for voting not to pay the State obligations, on the ground of unwillingness to be taxed, (an excuse they readily availed themselves of!) at the very periwhen they were receiving back in one year more taxes than they paid in during three years, and when the counties, which were thus bear-ing the heaviest burthens of taxation, for the benefit of their more populous sister counties, were still by large majorities in favor of further taxation to redeem the credit of the State! We doubt whether any other State can exhibit such a singular phase of public sentiment, or point to s. 7 such an unjust and culpable course of legislation. The surplus was distributed back in this unrighteous ratio; the taxes were reduced in this improvident manner; and then the legislature directed a vote of the people to be taken, as to Senatorial precedents, to justify Mr. Grundy in whether they were willing to submit to taxation work, promptly executed, and fully guarantied. to pay bonds, which the legislature itself, while it did not dare to repudiate, had not the firmness to propose liquidating! Where can be found the parallel to such conduct! Nor was this all. At the very period when this encouragement was given to the people to repudiate the State Bonds, by the fact of an empty treasury, of a 75 Gallons, in Demijohns, on consignment, for sale diminished revenue, and the bug hear of heavy at HULL'S. taxation in the future, the legislature seized upceutive power of appointment does not exist.

I feel confident that no one will deny that
Senators thus appointed to fill vacancies arising

their par value, and authorized the treasurer to dishurse it for the daily expenses of the State. If the bonds were to remain unpaid, it was the height of dishonesty to spend the very money of the bond holders, at the time the State was decision in the Lanman case, or in the decisions was paid in. But the sinking fund was seized upon-and it has now been spent. Not a dollar remains in the Treasury. The amount which it may not be yet too late to rescue that sacred, the High Court so lately decided, should be paid out of that fund towards the interest on those bonds, has not been paid. The warrants ence of accidental causes, and from which, if not of the State are for the first time for six or seven ported alone by Members of the Old Federal removed, much mischief may be expected here- years, below par. Ninety per cent. or thereabouts, is the offer made for them in the money market; and there can be no amendment of her financial condition until after April or May .-

Then the taxes will be coming in, and back warrants will be paid. But before the close of 1853, the demands upon the State Treasury will have pgain exhaustnot commence with the regular term, that is to ed it, and the Legislature must then be called say, on the 4th of March, but was dated in the upon to invent some new panacea, wherewith

> Perhaps the contemplation of these melancholy facts may induce our fellow-citizens to reflect, whether they have not paid dearly for the whistle, in consigning to the care of Democratic legislators, as they have for a few years back, the bonor and interests of the State. It was but a few day since, that the Mississippian stated that "it was the mission of the democracy to hold the power of the State, to develop its resources, and to put in motion all necessary reforms demanded by the wants of the people, as they have done heretofore." Of course the Mississippian presents the history of the past, as the only promise the party makes for the future. Judged by this light, the mission of the democracy has been most grossly abused, and the interests, honor and credit of the State has been outraged in the hands of its leaders. Do the facts of a squandered revenue, an empty treasury, a repudiated debt, a prostrate credit, and a confiscation of trust funds, plead loudly for the continuance in power of such leadered. Do they not rather call upon the people to take their own affeirs into their own keeping, instead of confid-ing them again to unwise and unjust stewards?

Southern Antidote. Far Dinerkua, Chalara Morbus and Summer Complain
of Children.
Propared by M. Enexuel, M. D., Vicksburg. Those who have used it pronounce it one of the moagreeable and certain remedies they have ever tried for

such diseases. we have in our possession a long list of signatures, embracing many of the most respectable names in Vicksharg and its vicinity, which we do not deem necessary to publish here testifying in the most unqualified manner to the superior virtues of the SOUTHERN ANTI-DOTE, usan efficacious and speedy remedy for the above named diseases, and recommending it as one of the best offamily medicines.

At a season when diarrhen and its kindred affections are prevailing, often terminating in Cholera for the wan of a timely corrective, the Southern Autidote will be found the very best article to accomplish that object that Retail price \$1 per bottle-a tiberal deduction made

when sold by the dozen. Fold by

EMANUEL & CARANISS.

Victory. UNIQUE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

ELBERT MURRELL, Opposite Richardson & Robinson's STATE ST., JACKSON, MISS.,) ESPECTPULLY calls attention of the pa

RESPECTIVILLY calls attention of the public to the New Stock which he has just opened consisting of every kind of Tin, Japanned and Britannia Ware, to gether with Stoves from the best manufactories, Oliver Snow & Co's Improved Pumps, and Lead Pipe, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Call and examine his stock.

one neatly, promptly, and on reasonable terms. February 11, 1853.—11-1f. VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

OOK is at Morey's and "you will not fail discours? some of those heautiful Valentines the season. Call before the 14th passes away. February 11, 1858.

From the Natches Courier.

COMMERCIAL.

New Onizans, Feb. 5.

Corros—Although the Africa's account were over due on Saturday; and many leading operators seemed disinclined to go into the market without further information with regard to the Liverpool market, factors succeeded in disposing of 8000 bales the rates of the previous day. The expected intelligence arrived on Sunday night, and appeared in our telegraphic column on Monday morning.—They were considered of a favorable character, as, instead of the improvement reported, many had anticipated a further decline. A further impulse was accordingly given to the demand, and Monday's sales embraced about 11, 000 bales, prices being generally full, but without a quotable advance.—On Tuesday the market wore a heavy appearance, but purchasers were found for 7500 bales without any actual decline. The heaviness continued on Wednesday, buyers asking concessions which factors generally rulased to make, though in some instances rather lower prices were accepted, and we heard of a lot of strictly Good Middling sold at 9½c. There was not, however, sufficient change to require as alteration in our figures, the salesy reaching barely 5000 bales. Ou Thursday the demand was not to hove a sufficient change to require as alteration in our figures, the salesy reaching barely 5000 bales. Ou Thursday the demand was not to hove a sufficient change to require as alteration in our figures, the salesy reaching barely 5000 bales. Ou Thursday the demand was not to however, sufficient change to require as all day, and we heard of only about 4000 bales disposed of, making the total business of the week 46,500, taken mostly for England and the European continent, but with a fair proportion for our northern markets. Prices yesterday were irregular, but without any quotable change.

The receipts of the week are 55,515 bales against 48,110 bales for the corresponding period last year, and the total receipts at this port since the first

toor and those enactments are also in strict

48,110 bales for the corresponding period last year, and the total receipts at this port since the first September have been 1,110,256 bales against 731,741 to the same date last year, showing an increase of 378,515 bales. We quote as follows: Wal New Orleans Classifications of the

Departed this life, on the 20th of January, at Woodley, near Jackson, Miss, the residence of her son, Dr. Oscar Hamilton, Mrs. Sally B. Ham-ILTON of Nashville, Tennessee, aged 57 years 10

inonths and 4 days.

After twenty-six years lone widowhood, she is now doubtless re-united to her loved companion, who thirty-two or thirty three years ago led her youthful feet into, "the ways of pleasantness and paths of peace." She was a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a consistent, every day christian. When told she was dying, she raised her feeble hands and exclaimed, "bless God for his goodness." Her christian character cannot be better given, than by quoting one of the many passages marked by her own one of the many passages marked by her own hand in her well-worn bible:—"My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart, Fare thes well, our mother! We shed bitter

tears for thee, but not as those without hope; for "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labor, and their works do fol-IT Nashville, Tennessee, and Russelville, Ky.,

VANLOON, PAXTON & CO. Levee Street, Vicksburg. ENGINE AND CAR BUILDERS; Gin, Mill and all kinds of Steamboat and Plantation LAMP OIL.

200 gallons "Winter Strained," finest in market at \$1 60 per gallon, for sale at HULL'S. COOPER'S WELL WATER.

STRAYED. FROM the subscriber, a compact Dun Poand tail, mane roached; any person taking up such a pony and giving me information will be liberally Impensated. WM. T. MOORE. Line Store, Hinds co., Feb. 11, 1853.—12-3t. THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Superior Court of Chancery of the State of Mississipp February Rules, A. D. 1853. John Martin,

A. L. Smith, et al. UPON opening the camplainant's bill, and it appearing satisfactorily, that the defendants, Rowland M. Whitman and Sarah Ann Whitman, his wife, are not citizens of this State, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them, therefore it is ordered, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the tenth day of the west term of New Orleans. this Court, to be holden at the Court room in the city of Jackson, on the first Monday of March next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to complain-ant's bill, otherwise the several allegations thereof will be taken for contensed against them, set for hearing ex parte, and the matters thereof decreed

accordingly.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Flag of the Union," a public newspaper printed in the city of Jackson, once a week, for one month.

J. T. SIMMS, Clerk,

J. T. Rucks, Sol.

By L. Mims, D. C. February 11, 1853.—13-5t. By L. MIMS, D. C.

SPERM OIL & SPTS. TURPENTINE JUST received 1 cask Sperm oil, 4 bbls Spis Turpentine, I cask Train oil, 3 bbls Lineaced oil, 6 doz. fresh O 6 doz. fresh Olive JAMES S. SIZER, Successor to Green's.

PORTRAIT PAINTING. THE undersigned having studied his Profession in some of the best Schools of PAINTING in Europe, offers his Professional Services to the Citizens of Jackson, and vicinity. He respectfully invites them to call at his Studio, over the Furniture Ware-Room of

or is at his Studio, over the Furniture Ware-Room of Mr. J. C. Carpenter & Co., on State Street, nearly opposite Capitol square, and assure themselves of the superiority of his Portraits.

He would further state that no Portrait, noless it gives perfect estisfaction, need be taken away or paid for.

WM. FRYE.

Jackson, Jan. 28, 1853-11-3t. WOODVILLE FACTORY FOR SALE

WILE be sold on the premises, for cash or its equivalent, on Tuesday the 5th of April next, the Woodville Factory. It is beautifully situated near the Rail Road to Bayou Sara, and about one mile from the town of Woodville, Miss. It contains 80 Looms, 3000 Spindles, a complete Woolen department, an Engine of 80 horse power, 79 acres of land, and dormitories for 100 hands.

By order of the Board : John W. BURRUSS, Secty.

GUARDIAN'S SALE I N obedience to an order of the honorable Probate
Court of Madison county, made at its January
Torm, 1853, I will on Saturday the 26th of March
sext, sell, in front of the State House, at public suction, on a credit of twelve months, bond and approved security being required, Lote No. 2 and 3 in
square No. 4 north, on state street, in the city of
Jackson.

JAS, D. WARE, Guardian,
Jan. 32, 1863—11

A large supply of the growth 1852, just received and for sain by JAMES S. SIZER;
Fab. 4, '85. Successor to Green's. TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! Chewers, if you want the fine Virginia Weed at right price, call at MANTILLAS, Sacks and Vazetts, a large and beautiful assortment, just received at Oct. 22, 1852. A. VIRDEN & Co.

SEGARS.—40,000 fine, medium and common his store, and for sale at HULLS. COPFEE 50 sacks Prime Rio; and
15 sacks Java; for sale by
Oct. 29, 352. R. P. WINSLOW. OHEESE,—40 boxes Western Reserve shoese,
10 Blue Grass Dairy, just received by
Dec. 10.

LANGLEY & Co.

Dr. J. S. GREEN HAVING removed to town, may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his office, or at his residence on Amite Street, one door east of the dwelling of R. E. Dickey, Esq.

Jackson, Feb. 1st. 1853.-tf.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COLLECTING OFFICE. Agency for the Collection of Accounts, the Sale of Land, the Hiring and Renting of every description of prop-

Negroes, de., de., de.

In entering into the above business, the undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that no effort will be spared in the prosecution of any claims entrusted to him. He will attend to the sale of Lands, the sale or renting of Houses, the Living of Negroes, and the collection of all kinds of Accounts, Notes &c., &c., &c. ROBERT DOWLING,
Office on State Street, next door to W. Adams' Banking House.

REFERENCE: Fearn & Putnam, Wm. S. Langley, M. D., James Smith, John T. Hull, J. & T. Green, G. P. Foute, Esq., T. M. & P. Hilzheim, Laug Jackson, Jan. 21, 1853.-tf.

BEEBE & CO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hata. 1853. BEENE & CO., respectfully solicit the portion of their patrons and the public, for such goods in their line as will be wanted at the commencement of spring trade; the object is to afford ample time to hisnufacture the Hats, is to afford ample time to bisnufacture the Hats, and have them ready for thipment in time to offer for sale on the 12th of February, when the Eashion will be introduced in New York.

The folle D g is a list of to it, established prices, subject to b purceas, discount, "To a Cash"—\$36, \$39, \$42, \$45, \$48, \$51, and \$57 perdoz, for fashionable, black Hats, and from \$42 to \$60 per dozen, for white Rocky Mountain Silver Beavers.

1853. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING FOR THE SOUTHERN MARKET AMES WILDE, Jr., (late of the firms of G.

64 Nassau Street, New York. where he will have in readiness, both for early and late purchasers, the largest and choicest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing to be found in the United States. Importing his Goods, together with his perfect knowledge of the

HOME MARKETS. gives him the greatest facilities of getting up his stoc and in the LATEST STYLES. The patrons of the above named firms, and Southern Merchants in gen-eral would do well to examine our stock before pur-

New York, Jan. 1st, 1853 .- 11-9t. NOTICE.

HAVING sold out our entire Drug & Book will in future be conducted at our old stands by him, where our former customers can still be sup-Our customers will find their accounts at ou

Exchange Banking Office, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morris, where they are invited to call and settle.

J. & T. GREEN. January 21, 1853. JAMES S. SIZER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

BOOKSELJER AND STATIONER, Jackson, Miss.

Will keep constantly on hand a large and W well selected assortment of pure Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines. Perfumery and Fancy Articles. Also, Law, School, Miscell ancous, and Medical Books, Fancy and Staple Stationery, Paper Hangings of all varieties, Blank Books of all qualities, together with every article usually found in Drug Stores of the Southwest. He respectfully solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. As he is determined to furnish the best articles on the most favorable terms.

Jan. 21, 1853.

Strangers, Visit the Clothing Depot of ALFRED MUNROE & Co.

WE would inform our friends and the public in general, that our present stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, etc., is unequalled in extent and beauty by that of any other establishment in the United States: to be convinced of this statement it s only necessary to call and examine.

Our immense sales are brought by the simple facts

being known, that the prices we place upon goods are uniformly low and the quality of each article is guaranteed what it is represented to be. Perfect satisfaction is what we aim at in dealing with our customers. If after the purchase of an article any dissatisfaction should exist, the article will be exchanged or the money will be cheerfully returned. One price-no deviation. LAND AND COLLECTING AGENCY

U. TYSON, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

HAVING located permamently in Texas, and having 30,000, acres of lands to dispose of as All having 30,000, acres of lands to dispose of an agent for sundry parties, located in the most fertile portions of the State, has concluded to devote his whole attention to the sale or purchase of lands, paying taxes on lands, compromising conflicting land claims, collecting foreign and domestic debts, as well as all other matters relating to a General Agency, would offer his services to his friends and the public generally, may be found in Houston at all times when not traveling through the Ftate professionally. All communications addressed to him at Houston, post paid will meet with prompt attention. post paid will meet with prompt attention. Feb. 1, 1853.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE undersigned, Agent of the American Sun-day School Union, has for sale at Vicksburg, the following cheap libraries for Sunday Schools and Families:
Libraries Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 100 vols. \$10 each.
Village libraries Nos. 1, and 2, 24 vols. 3

Juvenile Library, 75 vols. 5

Child's Cabinet Library, 50 vols. (small) 2 50

Also, Hymns, Questions, Rewards, Bible Dictionaries, Astiquities, Maps, Geographies, &c., &c.

All orders from the country addressed to me at

burg will receive prompt attention.
Feb. 4, 1853.-3t. 8. W. HUTTON. DR. JOSEPH G. HALL'S COMPOUND ELIXIB.

For Leucorrhea and other Irregularities of the Womb. menting my Compound Elizir to the public, I am in need by no other motive than that of doing good. diseases, for which the Compound Elizir is pro t. are confined to the Uterus (Womb)—such as Leo content, are commedia the Oterus (Womb)—such as Leu-corrhen, [whites] Amemorrhen, [interemption of the mea-stral flux] Flooding, &c., &c. For all these diseases, the Compound Elizir acre that a charm.

The call for this Compound Elizir is such, that in an or-dinary way of preparing it. I cannot meet it; therefore, I feel myself computed to resort to this method of prepara-tion, in order to meet the demand for it.

The diseases, for which this Compound Elizir stands pre emisent, are those confined, generally, so delicate fe-males, and they, through a false delicacy, hosp it concealed april much suffering is endured.

While the last five wears I have not been such as five the such suffering is endured. Within the lest five years I have made improvements is be Compound Elixir; and an entisted that it ought to be rithin the reach of every delicate female, whose hearts The Compound Elixir is not prepared and sent forth to a credulous public us a Catholicon, to cure all dismass, but is only applicable for such affections of the Uterus, a above named, and to which all deficate females are mor or less liable.

2. Pitzir acts only upon the Uterus in a As the Compound Elizir acts only upon the Uterus in unboilty state, it will, at all times, regulate measurable From one to three bottles have never failed, as you, consummate a ours.

For safe in Jackson by Dr. J. S. SIZER, successor to a T. Green, who is sole Agent in this city, and in Visiburg by CABANISS & EMANUEL. Jan. 38: 53.—11

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Madison County, Mississippi, as a runaway, by Wm. Montgomery, an acting Justice of the Peace for anid county, a negro man calling his name Ataxasom, anys he belongs to Henry Scott, of Louisiana. Said negro is about 5 feet 10 inches high dark complection, and 35 of 40 years of age—was committed on the 15th Junuary, 1853. The owner of mitted on the 15th Junuary, 1853. The owner of aid alave is requested to comply with the law, in such cases or he will be dealt with as the law directs.